leased out to the ryots at Rs. 15 per acre. About six acres were reserved for conversion into a garden.

1716. The primary school attached to this colony continued to cater to the educational needs of the child inmates and children of the staff. Education.

1717. As usual, the Radio set and periodical Bhajanas provided recreation facilities to the inmates in general and also outdoor and indoor games were provided for recreation in the evening. Recreation.

1718. The receipts and expenditure of the Colony for the year were Rs. 2,470-18 and Rs. 89,598 respectively. Receipts and Expenditure.

1719. *Activities of the Local Relief Committee, Mysore*:—The scouting of beggars was being conducted in the city with the help of the police department and warders of the Beggars' Home, Mysore. As usual, beggars caught during rounds were being brought to the centre and after preliminary enquiries they were either let off after admonition or retained in the centre or produced before the Magistrate according as they were found begging for the first time or the second time. Such of the beggars as were ordered to be detained permanently were sent to the Beggars' Colony, Bangalore. The number thus sent was 74. Work of the Beggars' Home, Mysore.

1720. The receipts and expenditure of the Local Relief Committee were Rs. 30,007-22 and Rs. 17,485-25 respectively.

(vi) National Employment Service.

1721. In the new State, there were eight Employment Exchanges at Bangalore, Mysore, Coorg, Mangalore, Bhadravati, Bellary, Belgaum and Hubli.

1722. Besides these, there were two Employment Bureaux functioning at Raichur and Gulbarga, serving their respective districts.

1723. The question of starting two Employment Exchanges at K.G.F., and Davangere and supplanting the existing bureau by an Exchange at Gulbarga was under consideration of Government.

1724. There had been a steady increase in the registration in all the Exchanges except in Belgaum Exchange. In order to facilitate the registration in the Bangalore City area, Registrations.

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registration work was being done every Saturday at the Labour Welfare Centre, Cottonpet, Bangalore.

Placements.

1725. There had been a general improvement in respect of placement also. All the Central Government Establishments were recruiting their required personnel through the Employment Exchanges.

1726. The following categories were surplus during the year:—

1. Clerks 2. Teachers 3. Labourers and other unskilled category.

1727. Shortage of personnel was notified in the following categories:—

1. Skilled Technicians, 2. Nurses, 3. Midwives, 4. Stenographers, 5. Engineering Graduates and Diploma Holders, Draftsmen-Mechanical and Civil.

Publicity.

1728. In order to popularise the activities of the Exchanges, career pamphlets issued by the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment, New Delhi, were sold to the Employment seekers that called on the Exchange and they were issued to various Educational Institutions. Employment News was also distributed to important employers and other institutions. The activities of the Exchanges continued to be published through the Principal Information Officer, Government of Mysore and broadcasted through the All India Radio, Bangalore.

1729. The implementation of Employment Market Information Programme and the opening of new Exchanges under Second Five-Year Plan were undertaken during the year.

Craftsmen Training Scheme.

1730. Under the Craftsmen Training Scheme sponsored by the Government of India with a view to training skilled workmen to meet the increasing needs of the industries in the country, a total number of 1,700 trainees were being trained in the 12 Centres distributed all over the State and there was a proposal to increase this strength to 2,700 before the Plan period. The financial outlay for the Plan period is Rs. 67·75 lakhs for all the schemes.

1731. *Inplant training*:—All the passed out trainees have been posted for inplant training which is an essential part of training and majority of them have been obsorbed in the trades in which they have been trained.

1732. *Apprenticeship and Evening Classes*:—In order to give benefit to training in modern methods and to improve the skill and knowledge of the workers already engaged in the industry, a scheme for starting evening classes for 100 workers has been sanctioned during the year.

1733. Similarly, a scheme for training 100 apprentices in local industrial concerns has also been sanctioned during the year.

1734. Five instructors were deputed for training at Koni-Bilaspur and Aundh, Poona, and they completed their training during the year.